PROJECT REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories. The 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election. Elections, all across India, were conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election Commission of India.

The Bharatiya Janata Party received 37.36% of the vote, the highest vote share by a political party since the 1989 general election, and won 303 seats, further increasing its substantial majority. In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats.

1.2 Purpose

The examine and analyze data related to candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, such as their demographics, political affiliations, and performance. To identify trends, patterns, and correlations within the data that may provide insights into the electoral process and political dynamics.

Assessing Electoral Outcomes:

To assess how certain variables may have influenced the electoral outcomes, including the number of seats won by different parties and candidates.

Policy Implications:

To draw conclusions and make recommendations based on the analysis, which may have implications for electoral policies and strategies.
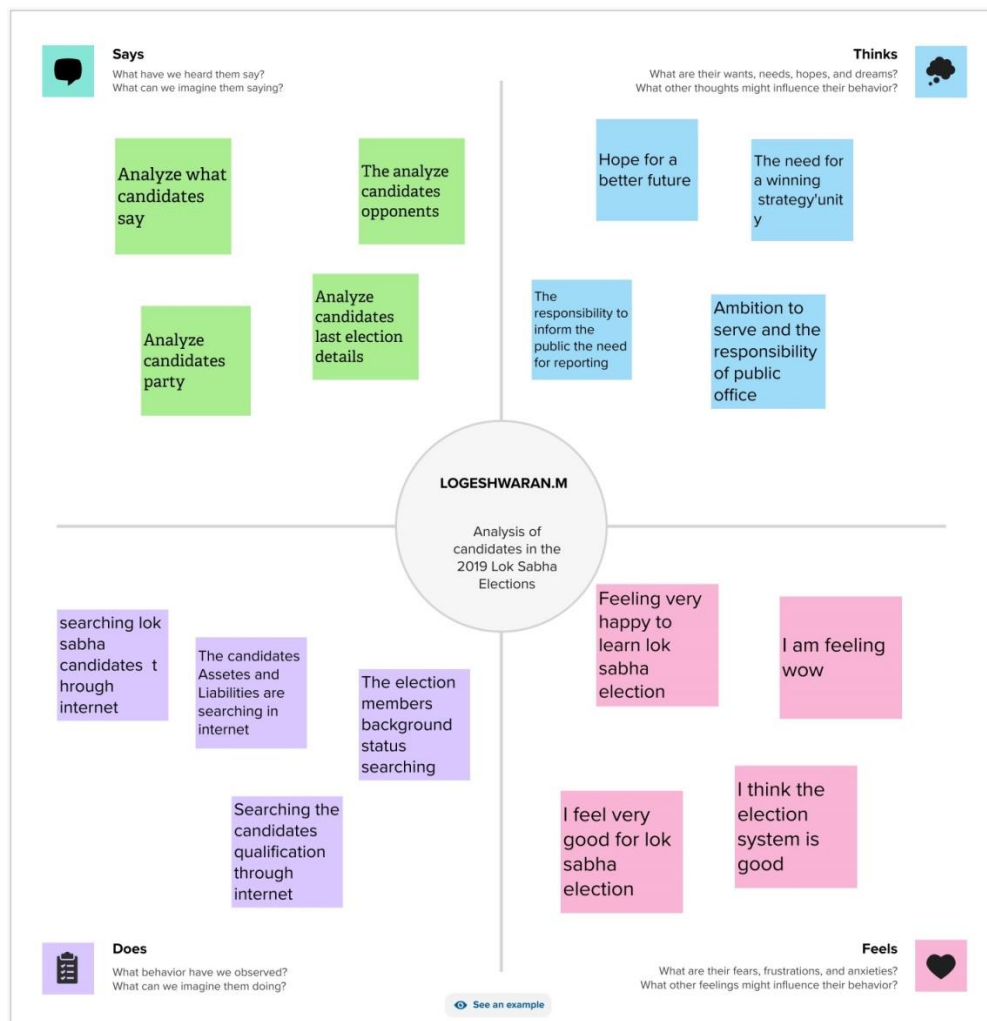
Academic Research:

It can also serve as an academic research project to contribute to the body of knowledge in the field of political science, data analysis, and election studies.
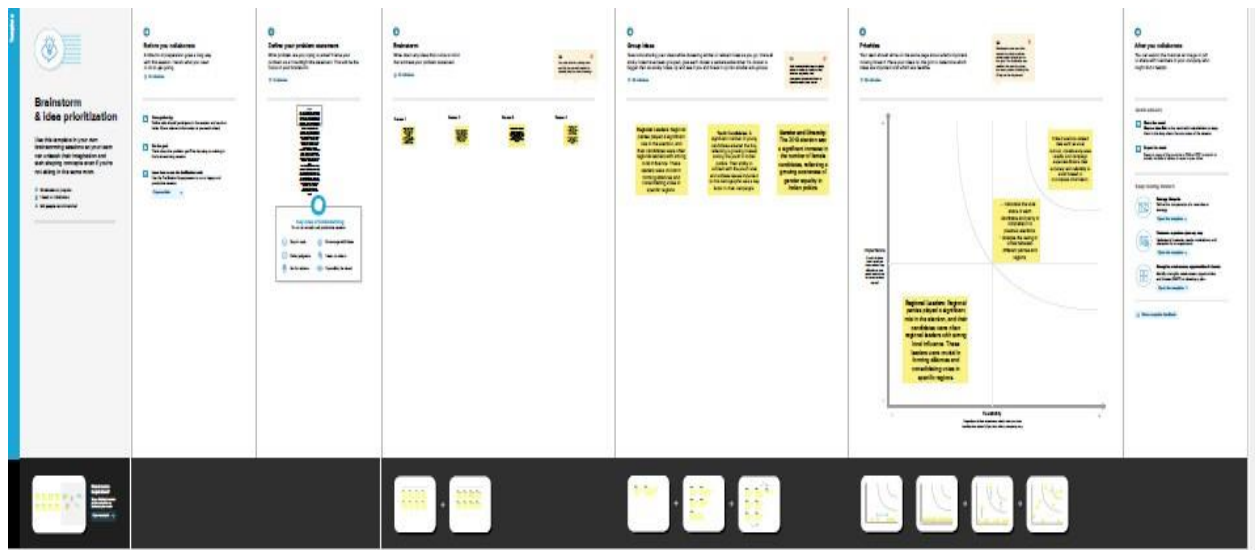
The ultimate goal of such a project report is to provide a comprehensive, data-driven understanding of the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, which can be valuable for political scientists, policymakers, and anyone interested in the electoral process in India.

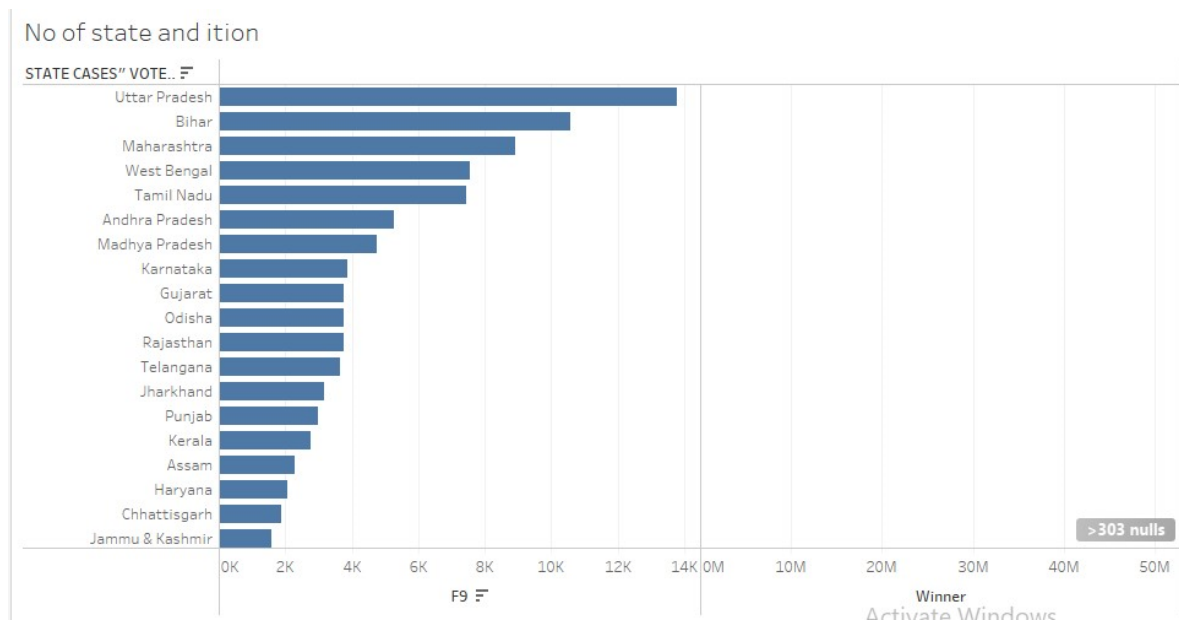## 2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

2.1 Empathy Map
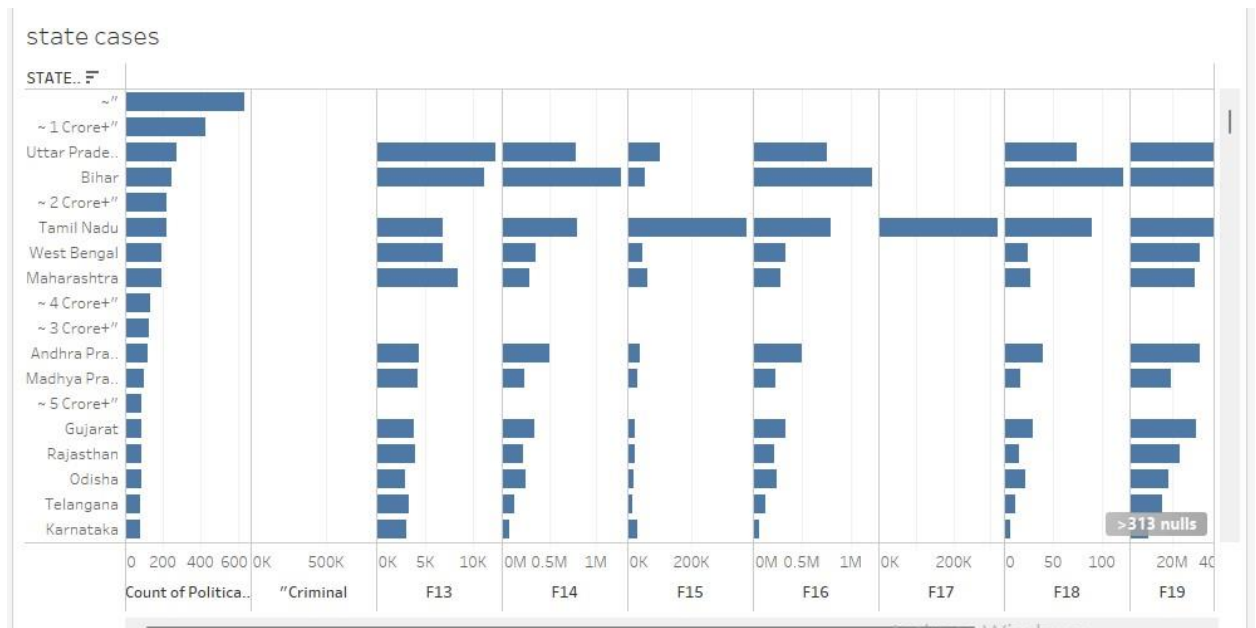
2.1 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

3. RESULT

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SHEET 2

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SHEET 3

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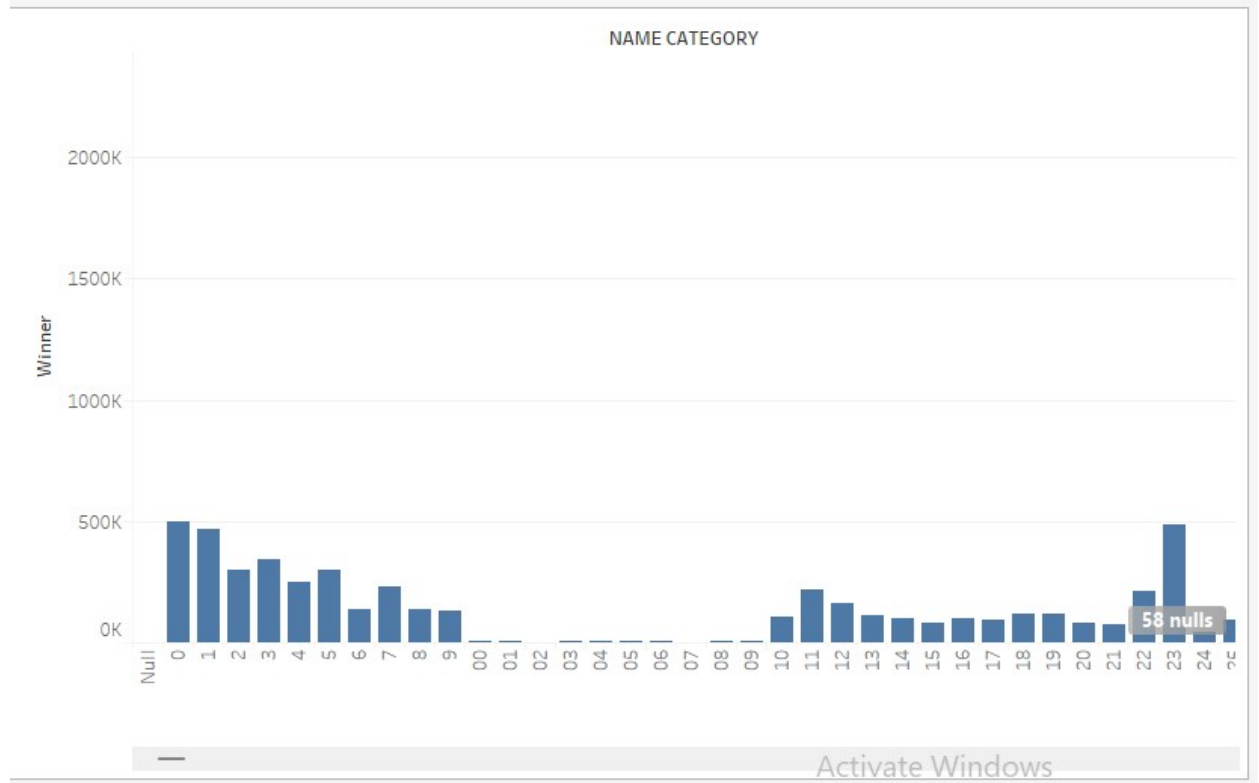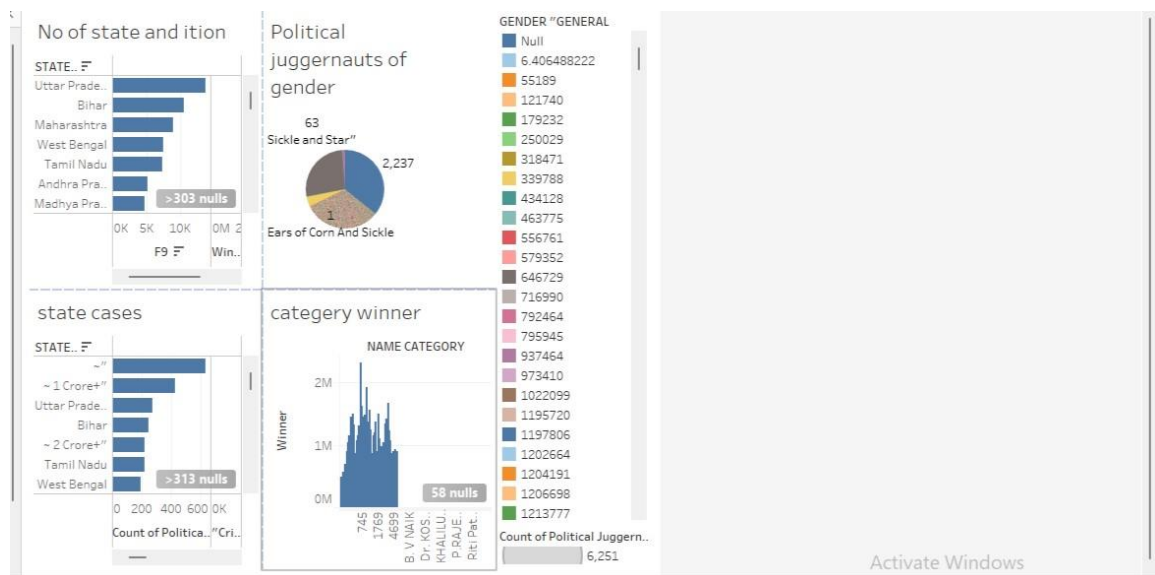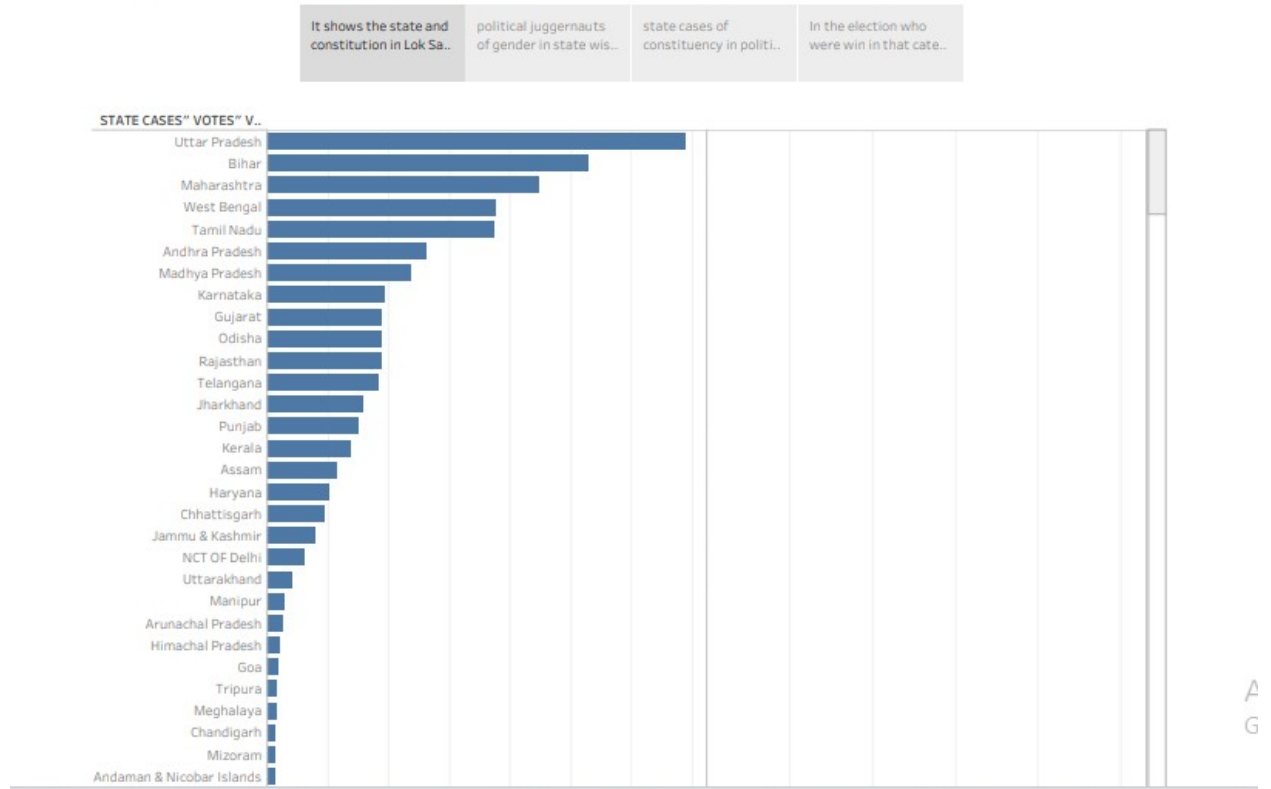
SHEET 4

DASHBOARD

STORY

4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages

The Lok Sabha election of 2019 in India marked a significant moment in the country's democratic history. Several advantages can be attributed to this pivotal event. Firstly, it showcased the strength and vibrancy of India's democratic system, with over 900 million eligible voters participating in the world's largest democratic exercise.

This massive turnout reflected the commitment of Indian citizens to the democratic process.

Secondly, the 2019 elections promoted political engagement and awareness among the populace. It provided an opportunity for people to voice their opinions on key issues and select their representatives at the national level.

Disadvantages

The 2019 Lok Sabha election also highlighted the prevalence of divisive and polarizing rhetoric in political campaigns. This divisive discourse, at times, fueled social and communal tensions, which can have long-term implications for national unity and social harmony.

Additionally, the sheer scale of the election and the vast number of voters often made it challenging for candidates to connect with their constituents on a meaningful level, potentially resulting in a lack of understanding of local issues and concerns.

The 2019 Lok Sabha election faced challenges related to cost, corruption, divisive rhetoric, difficulty in reaching constituents, and the electoral system, which are aspects that need to be continually addressed to strengthen India's democratic

5. APPLICATION

Calculate the total number of candidates who contested the election. This figure varies from constituency to constituency and across different states.

Analyze the gender distribution of candidates. Calculate the number and percentage of male and female candidates. This can help assess gender diversity in Indian politics.

Analyze the total number of votes obtained by each candidate. This information can reveal the popularity and support base of candidates.

Analyze the number of candidates with criminal records, including the type and severity of criminal charges against them.

Collect data on the educational qualifications of candidates. Identify the percentage of candidates with various levels of education.

Calculate the number of winning candidates from each political party and the number of candidates who lost the election.

6. CONCLUSION

The 2019 Lok Sabha elections featured a diverse pool of candidates in terms of age, gender, educational background, and political affiliations. This diversity reflects the rich tapestry of Indian democracy.

The presence of candidates with criminal records continued to be a concern in the 2019 elections. While the impact of criminal records on candidate success was mixed, this issue remains an area of concern for Indian democracy.

India's diverse regional and linguistic diversity played a pivotal role in candidate selection and voter choices. Regional dynamics often overrode national **issues.**

Party affiliations played a significant role in the electoral outcomes. Candidates from established political parties had a distinct advantage over independent candidates.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

Apply similar quantitative analyses to state and local elections to gain a deeper understanding of regional and municipal political dynamics.

Continue research on the criminalization of politics, monitoring the prevalence of candidates with criminal records and its implications on governance and public perception.

Advocate for improved gender representation in politics and conduct further research on the impact of women candidates on election outcomes.

Focus on engaging and researching the political involvement of young voters, who form a substantial demographic in India.

Create campaigns and initiatives to educate the public about the significance of their choices in elections and the impact of different candidate attributes.